

1.9512

An 12
Reserve

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
U.S. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
REGION XII, Amarillo, Tex.

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ MAY 26 1943 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Analysis of Family Living Taken From
156 Record Books in the Wheat Area, 1941

Counties	
Colfax, N.M.	Gray, Texas
Curry, N.M.	Hale, Texas
Harding, N.M.	Hansford, Texas
Quay, N.M.	Hartley, Texas
Roosevelt, N.M.	Hemphill, Texas
Union, N.M.	Hutchinson, Texas
Beaver, Oklahoma	Lipscomb, Texas
Cimarron, Okla.	Moore, Texas
Texas, Okla.	Ochiltree, Texas
Armstrong, Texas	Oldham, Texas
Briscoe, Texas	Panhandle, Texas
Carson, Texas	Potter, Texas
Castro, Texas	Randall, Texas
Dallam, Texas	Roberts, Texas
Deaf Smith, Texas	Sherman, Texas
Floyd, Texas	Swisher, Texas

878 Mrs. Esther B. Call
Regional Chief of Home Management
August, 1942

WHEAT AREA
PLANNED AND ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY LIVING
(Table 1 discussed)

Record books from this area allowed the study of planned and actual cash expenditures for family living of 156 families. The group was divided in large and small families. The 70 large families had a total of 461 members, or an average of 6.6. The 86 small families had a total of 270 members, or 3.1 average.

It seems that families put thought on their budgets as planned expenditures were well estimated with the exception of food. All but three items were under-planned. However, in no case did the average expenditure exceed the plan by more than \$6.00. Cash spent above the plan amounted to 11 percent, or \$52, which was divided in \$32 for food in excess of the plan and \$20 for other items of family living.

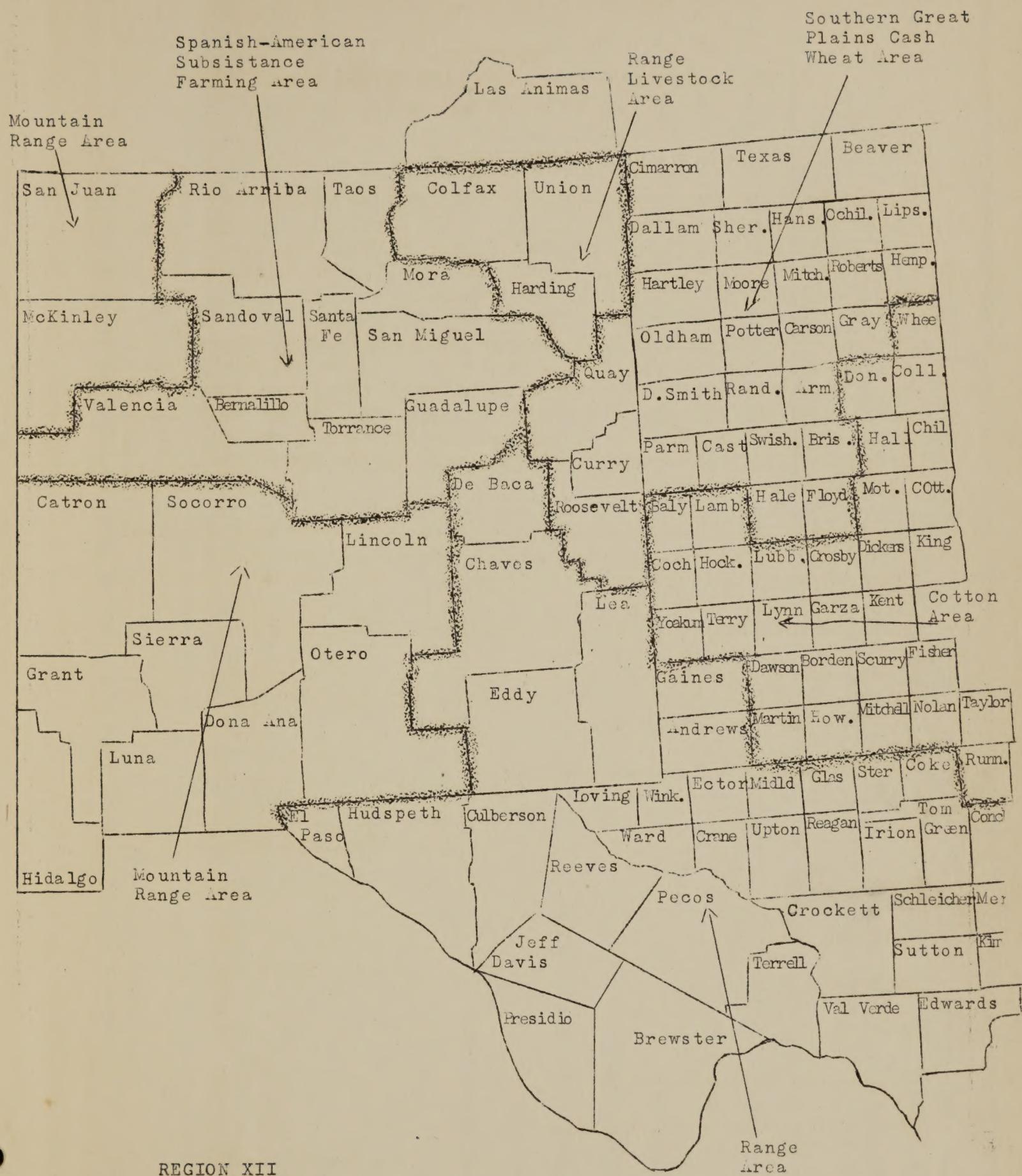
Even though the large families had more than twice as many members as the small families, they spent only about one-third more for family living. Small economies can often be made in large families such as handing down clothing, etc., but it does seem that expenditures in both large and small families were quite meager.

Total average cash living expense was \$95 per individual in all families. Broken down in the large and small families, it was \$79 and \$121 respectively.

Individuals had an average of:

	<u>Small Families</u>	<u>Large Families</u>	<u>All Families</u>
Food	\$45	\$32	\$37
Clothing	21	15	17
Personal	5	3	4
Medical	11	5	7
Education, Recreation, Church, Etc.	9	7	8
Household Operation, Furnishings, Life Insurance, Etc.	<u>30</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>22</u>
Total	\$121	\$79	\$95

MAY 27 1943



REGION XII

TYPE OF FARMING AREAS
M-1846.

Table 1. Planned and Actual Expenditures for Items of Family Living, By Size of Family, Wheat Area, 1941.

Items	Small Families 2/ Planned:Actual:Difference:	Large Families 2/ Planned:Actual:Difference:	All Families 2/ Planned:Actual:Difference:
Food	\$114 : \$139 : +\$25	\$163 : \$211 : +\$48	\$139 : \$171 : +\$32
Clothing	64 : 67 : +3	96 : 98 : +2	78 : 81 : +3
Personal	19 : 16 : -3	22 : 21 : -1	20 : 19 : -1
Medical	32 : 35 : +3	52 : 36 : +4	32 : 35 : +3
Household Operation	60 : 56 : -4	64 : 63 : -1	62 : 59 : -3
Minor Housing	4 : 4 : 0	5 : 6 : +1	5 : 5 : 0
Minor Furnishings & Equipment	12 : 17 : +5	14 : 19 : +5	13 : 18 : +5
School, Church, Recreation, Gifts	26 : 29 : +3	36 : 45 : +9	30 : 36 : +6
Life Insurance	11 : 12 : +1	13 : 14 : +1	12 : 13 : +1
Other	1 : 5 : +4	2 : 2 : 0	1 : 7 : +6
Total	\$343	\$380	\$447
			\$392
			\$76

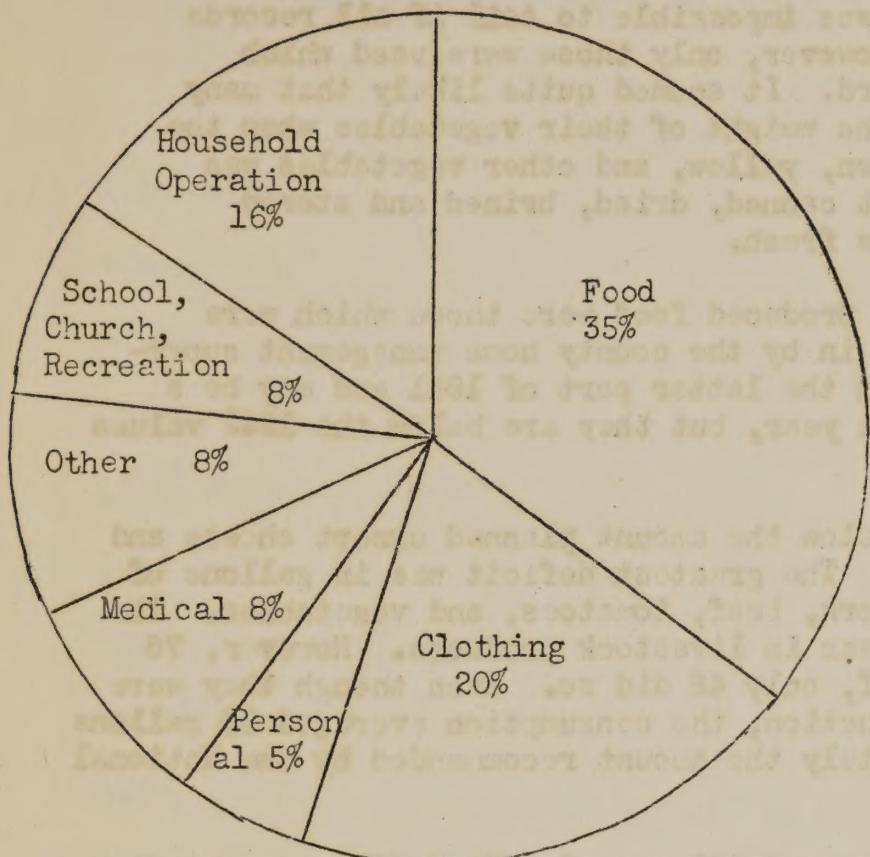
2/ Small Families: Those having less than five members.

Large Families: Those having five or more members.

2/ Total families 156; Small families 86; Large Families 70.
 Average size of all families 4.59; Small families 3.1; Large Families 6.56.

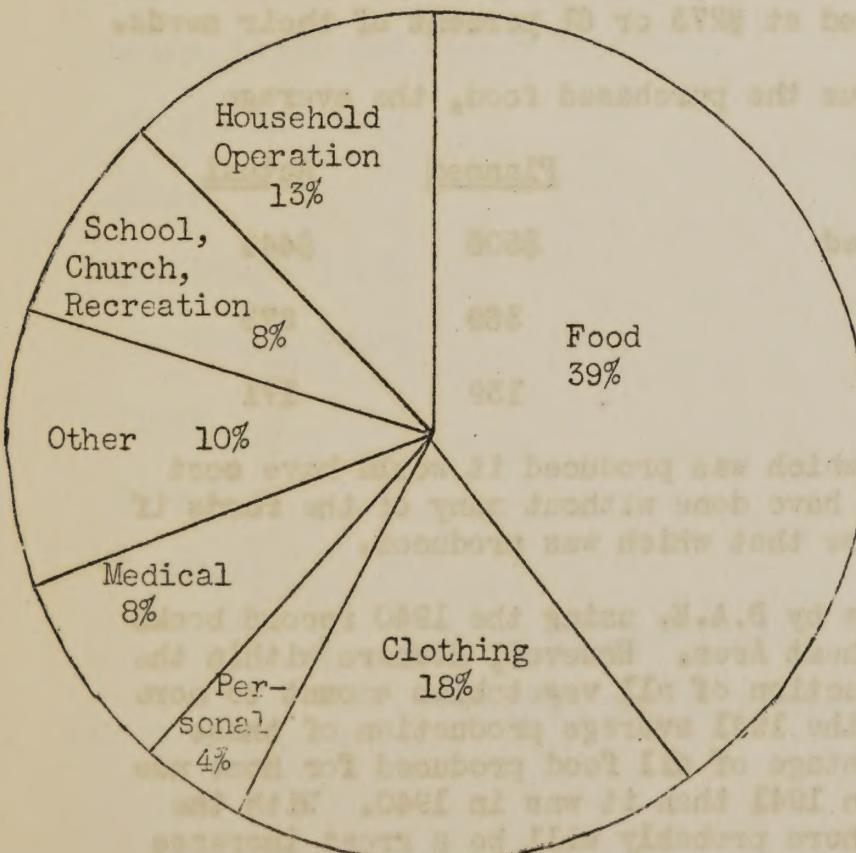
卷之三

WHEAT AREA
ANTICIPATED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURES OF 156 FAMILIES



ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURES

Food	-----	\$139
Clothing	-----	78
Personal	-----	20
Medical	-----	32
Other*	-----	31
School, Church, Recreation	30	
Household Operation	62	
Total		\$392



ACTUAL EXPENDITURES

Food	-----	\$171
Clothing	-----	81
Personal	-----	19
Medical	-----	35
Other*	-----	43
School, Church, Recreation	36	
Household Operation	59	
Total		\$444

*Other includes Minor Housing, Minor Furnishings and Equipment, Life Insurance, and Other.

WHEAT AREA
HOME PRODUCED FOODS
(Table 2 discussed)

117 families kept account of their planned and actual production of food for use in the home. It was impossible to tell if all records were complete in each item. However, only those were used which appeared to be a complete record. It seemed quite likely that many families had under-estimated the weight of their vegetables when the average amount produced in green, yellow, and other vegetables was 622 pounds and the total amount canned, dried, brined and stored probably amounted to 500 pounds fresh.

The values and prices given the produced food were those which were compiled from the figures sent in by the county home management supervisors. These were ascertained the latter part of 1941 and may be a little high for the entire 1941 year, but they are below the 1942 values and prices.

All items of production were below the amount planned except cheese and cream which was a little more. The greatest deficit was in gallons of milk, weight of fat and lean pork, beef, tomatoes, and vegetables. The highest percent of production was in livestock products. However, 76 families planned to kill a beef, only 46 did so. Even though they were below their plans in milk production, the consumption averaged 84 gallons per person, which is approximately the amount recommended by the National Nutrition Committee.

The average families' expenditure of \$32 more for food than was anticipated was, no doubt, the result of less home production than was expected. They planned to produce food valued at \$369 or 72 percent of their needs. They realized a production valued at \$273 or 61 percent of their needs.

Considering their production plus the purchased food, the average family had:

	<u>Planned</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Total Value Food Consumed	\$508	\$444
Home Produced	369	273
Purchased	139	171

If they had purchased the food which was produced it would have cost them \$403. No doubt they would have done without many of the foods if it had been necessary to purchase that which was produced.

The boundaries of the study made by B.A.E. using the 1940 record books were quite different from the Wheat Area. However, nowhere within the Wheat Area did the average production of all vegetables amount to more than 543 pounds in 1940, while the 1941 average production of these commodities was 622. The percentage of all food produced for home use is at least two points higher in 1941 than it was in 1940. With the emphasis on Food For Freedom, there probably will be a great increase in production when the 1942 books are studied.

Table 2. Home Produced Foods Planned and Used. Wheat Area

		Planned	Actual
Whole milk	gal	425	384
Cheese	lb	16	17
Butter	lb	108	82
Cream	gal	16	19
Lard, Fat Pork, Bacon	lb	150	115
Lean Pork	lb	208	137
Beef and Veal	lb	119	76
Poultry	lb	104	85
Eggs	Doz	146	129
Dried Beans, Peas, Nuts	lb	52	36
Tomatoes	lb	270	185
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	lb	480	341
Other Vegetables	lb	496	281
Fruit	lb	132	119
Potatoes - Irish	lb	59	52
Potatoes - Sweet	lb	29	29
Flour	lb	47	20
Cereal	lb	17	0.7
Cornmeal	lb	10	9
Value at Farm Prices		\$369	\$273
Value at Retail Prices		\$547	\$403

WHEAT AREA
FOOD PRESERVATION
(Table 3 discussed)

131 families in the Wheat Area reported their food preservation activities. Food was preserved by canning, raw storage, drying, curing, rendering and brining.

Noting Column 4, which shows the difference in planning and performance, one can see that they need to spend more thought on the amount they need to preserve. This is also evidenced by the proportion of food, which was intended for the non-producing period, which had been consumed by December 31 (Column 5).

Take canned vegetables for example. The average family canned 123 quarts and used 92 quarts before the end of the year, which was probably only about one-third of the non-producing season. They had only 31 quarts left to last from January 1 to the growing season of 1942. Of the total quantity of food canned, 351 quarts, they used 264 before the end of the year. This was three-fourths of the amount preserved. During this time they also used nearly all of their stored vegetables, all of their stored fruit, and 60 percent of their dried fruit and vegetables. This no doubt caused a heavy expenditure of cash or perhaps a deficiency in the diet. Looking down Column 5, "Food on Hand at the End of the Year", the supply of all items is inadequate. More attention needs to be paid to the quantity of food which must be preserved to provide that which is needed for balanced meals each day during the year. Since raw and dried storage is inexpensive and practical in this area, more attention should be paid to it.

It is good to see that these various means of preservation are being practiced. However, these figures indicate that much work needs to be done teaching families to use this tool of rehabilitation.

Table 3. Summary of Preservation Activity. 131 Families Reporting.
Wheat Area.

		<u>Planned to Conserve</u>	<u>Conserved During Year</u>	<u>Above or Below Plan</u>	<u>On Hand End Of Year</u>
Tomatoes	qt	80	38	- 42	9
Vegetables	qt	191	123	- 63	31
Fruit & Fruit Juice	qt	128	126	- 2	28
Meat	qt	31	18	- 13	4
Kraut	qt	0	4	+ 4	2
Pickles	qt	4	30	+ 26	7
Jams & Jellies	qt	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>+ 11</u>	<u>6</u>
Total Canned		435	351	- 84	87
Stored Vegetables	lb	2	56	+ 54	6
Stored Fruit	lb	0	19	+ 19	0
Dried Vegetables	lb	13	7	- 6	3
Dried Fruit	lb	9	4	- 5	1
Cured Meat	lb	44	82	+ 38	9
Lard	lb	8	23	+ 15	4

Household Inventories in 123 of those record books showed 103 pressure cookers. This gives 8 out of 10 families owning one. Number of jars on hand averaged 348 quart capacity.

WHEAT AREA
SUMMARY

FOOD SUPPLY

From the foregoing information we see that the average individual in the Wheat Area consumed \$37 worth of purchased food during the year. This amounted to \$0.10 per day or \$0.03-1/3 per meal. Food produced amounted to an average of \$0.164 per day per person. This plus the purchased food gave the daily food a value of \$0.26 1/4. If great care is taken in the selection of food and the distribution is even for producing and non-producing seasons, it might be possible to have a good diet on this amount. Since it has been noted that the preservation program for the average family was inadequate in this area, it is quite evident that during the winter and spring home produced food was scarce. The expenditure would indicate that the difference was not made up with purchased food. It must also be remembered that these are average figures and individual families varied from poor, inadequate expenditures for all family needs to a sufficient amount to obtain an abundance.

CLOTHING

When only \$17 per year, or \$1.40 per month is an average amount provided for each persons' clothing, it is necessary to make wise purchases of material and if garments are ready-made, of workmanship as well as material. One needs to know how to make garments so they will stand long and hard wear, how to mend and launder them, how to store winter garments, and how to remodel and renovate all wearing apparel to prolong its use as much as is possible.

MEDICAL CARE

Of the 18 counties represented in this study, 13 had group medical service in 1941. Apparently all families are not taking advantage of this service. 92, or 59 percent of the families spent as much or more than the cost of group service, while 64 or 41 percent spent less, indicating that they did not belong. Of course it is entirely possible that some of those who spent more than the cost were not members of the service. Perhaps this lack of participation is one reason for the discontinuation of some of these services.

SCHOOL, CHURCH, GIFTS, RECREATION AND READING MATERIAL

The average expenditure was \$3.00 per month, or \$36 per year. 45 families spent \$10 or less, which seems very inadequate, and 34 families spent \$50 or more. These families in the Wheat Area spent a higher amount than the figure obtained for a farm average

1/ If retail value is given the farm produced food it amounted to \$0.24 per day, which combined with the purchased \$0.10 worth totaled an average of \$0.34 per day for each person.

in a Consumer Purchase Study published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1941 1/. The development of better educational and recreational facilities will do much to strengthen farm and community life.

MINOR FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Sixteen families planned to spend nothing for these items. 20 actually spent nothing. Even though no addition of articles is planned, it seems as if some allowance should be made for replacements.

MAJOR HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

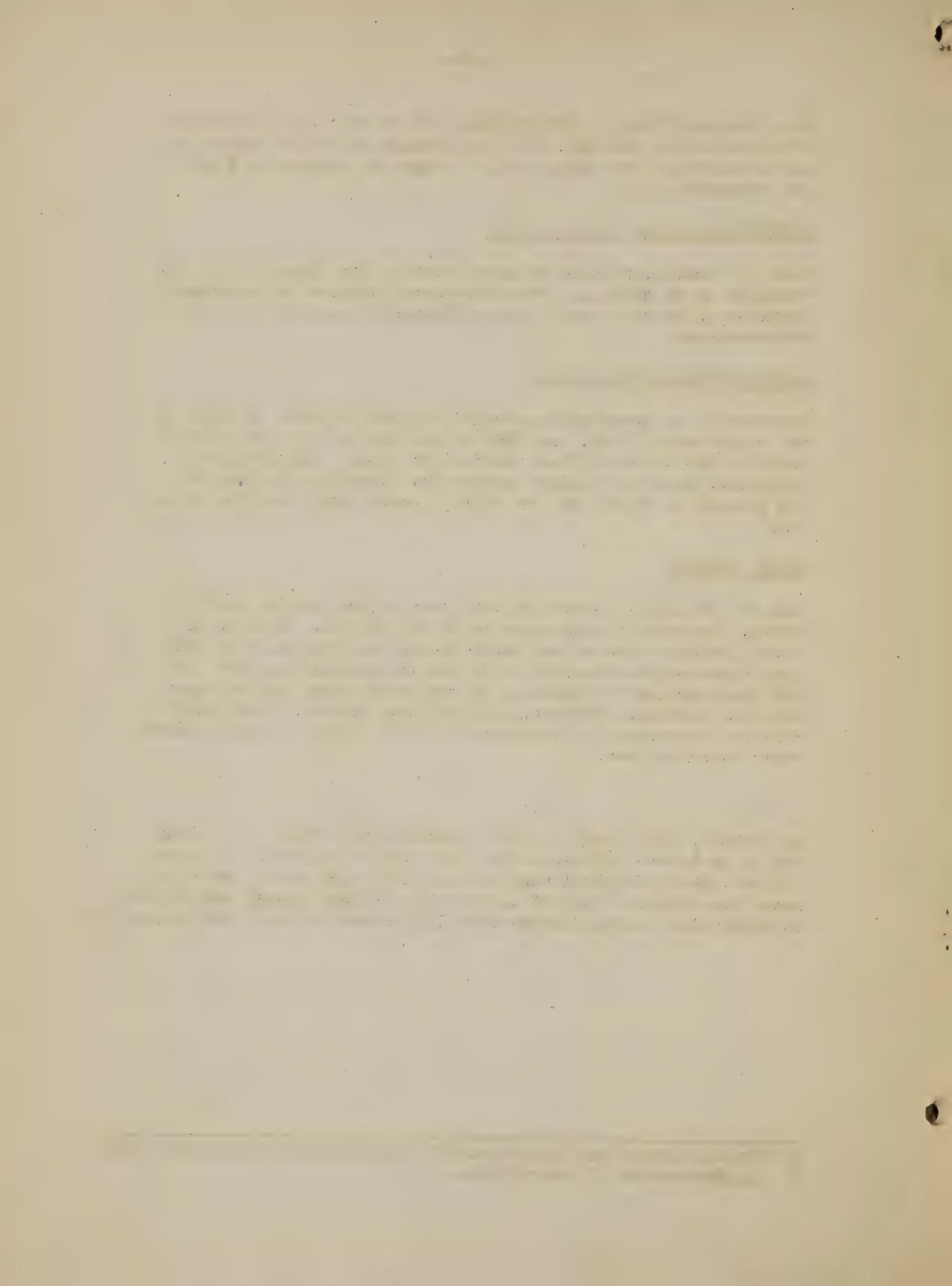
Inventories of household goods had an average value of \$301 at the beginning of 1941, and \$368 at the end of the year. This includes the value of food and fuel on hand. All families increased their possessions except 23. Families in this area had planned to spend \$33 for capital goods, but actually spent \$74.

MAJOR HOUSING

Only two families planned to make some major housing improvements. Individual costs were to be \$8 and \$23. Neither of these families carried out their plans, but ten other families made improvements totaling \$623. In the immediate future it will probably not be possible to make very large expenditures for this purpose. However, all families should be impressed with the importance of taking care of the homes and possessions which they now have.

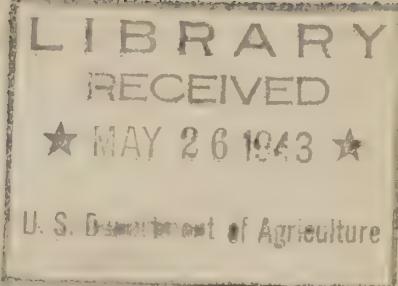
As a whole, this study seems to indicate that there is a long way to go before efficient farm life can be reached. However, all details of family living seem to have made some improvement since the similar study of last year. If this steady advancement is maintained a satisfactory farm life should be realized eventually.

1/ "Family Income and Expenditures", Miscellaneous Publication 465, U.S. Department of Agriculture.



19512
An 12
Reserve

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
REGION XII



Analysis of Family Living Taken from
130 Record Books in the Cotton Area, 1941

<u>Counties</u>	
Bailey, Texas	Kent, Texas
Borden, Texas	King, Texas
Childress, Texas	Lamb, Texas
Cochran, Texas	Lubbock, Texas
Collingsworth, Texas	Lynn, Texas
Cottle, Texas	Martin, Texas
Crosby, Texas	Mitchell, Texas
Dawson, Texas	Motley, Texas
Dickens, Texas	Nolan, Texas
Donley, Texas	Runnels, Texas
Fisher, Texas	Scurry, Texas
Garza, Texas	Taylor, Texas
Hall, Texas	Terry, Texas
Hockley, Texas	Wheeler, Texas
Howard, Texas	Yoakum, Texas

Mrs. Esther B. Call
Regional Chief of Home Management
August, 1942

COTTON AREA
PLANNED AND ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY LIVING
(Table 1 discussed)

Of the record books sent in from this area, 130 were complete enough to be used for a study of the planned and actual cash expenditures for family living. The group was divided in large and small families, having an average of 6.27 and 3.3 members respectively. There were 75 large and 55 small families having a total of 593 members.

The small families found it possible to stay more nearly within their budget than did the large families. However, in Household Operation, Minor Housing, Minor Furnishings and Equipment, the large families planned exactly what they would need, while the small families missed these same items \$6, \$3, and \$9 in the order named. All families thought they could spend less for family living than they actually needed. As usual they under-planned their food needs (\$37) more than any other item. All expenditure above that which was planned for items other than food was \$24. For the average of all the families the difference between planned and actual expenditures in any one item was only \$8 or less, which indicates that a great deal of thought was placed on planning family budgets.

The total cash living expenses averaged \$109 per individual in all families. Broken down in large and small families it was \$90 and \$136.

Amounts of money for individual expenses were:

	<u>Small Families</u>	<u>Large Families</u>	<u>All Families</u>
Food	\$46	\$35	\$39
Clothing	23	17	19
Personal	7	4	5
Medical	11	7	9
Education, Recreation, Church, Gifts	14	8	11
Household Operation, Furnishings, Life Insurance, Etc.	<u>35</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>26</u>
Total	\$136	\$90	\$109

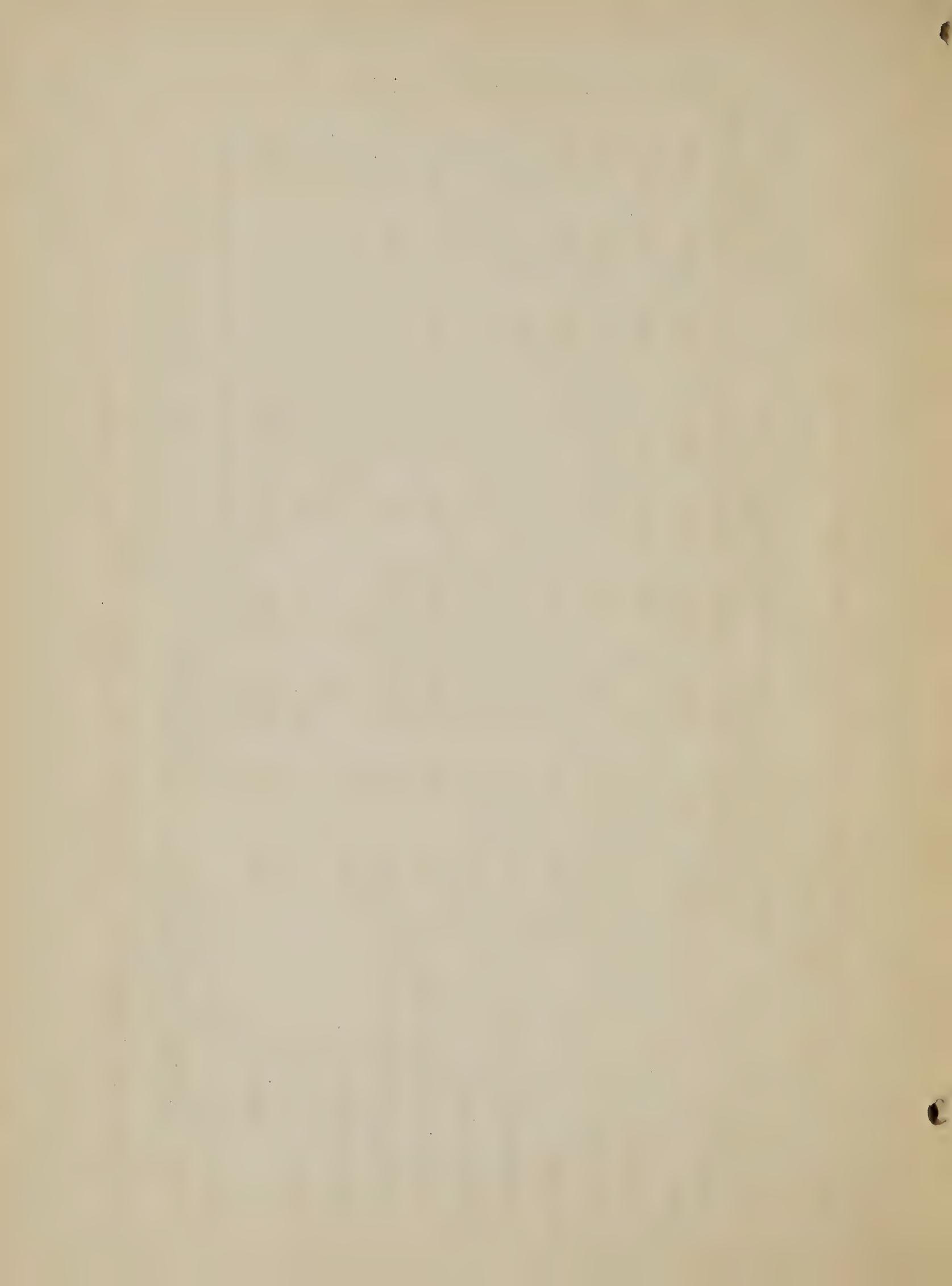
Table 1. Planned and Actual Expenditures for Items of Family Living, By Size of Family,
Cotton Area, 1941. 1/

Items	Small Families 2/			Large Families 2/			All Families 2/		
	Planned	Actual	Difference	Planned	Actual	Difference	Planned	Actual	Difference
Food	\$121	\$153	+\$32	\$171	\$216	+\$45	\$142	\$179	+\$37
Clothing	69	77	+\$8	93	107	+\$14	82	90	+\$8
Personal	24	22	-\$2	30	24	-\$6	26	23	-\$3
Medical	37	37	\$0	39	45	+\$6	38	40	+\$2
Household Operation	66	60	-\$6	63	68	+\$5	67	64	-\$3
Minor Housing	1	4	+\$3	4	4	\$0	2	4	+\$2
Minor Furnishings & Equipment	21	30	+\$9	20	20	\$0	20	26	+\$6
School, Church, Gifts, Recreation	36	44	+\$8	40	47	+\$7	38	45	+\$7
Life Insurance	21	18	-\$3	14	19	+\$5	18	18	\$0
Other	3	5	+\$2	2	11	+\$9	3	2	-\$5
Total	\$399	\$450	+\$51	\$486	\$561	+\$75	\$436	\$497	+\$61

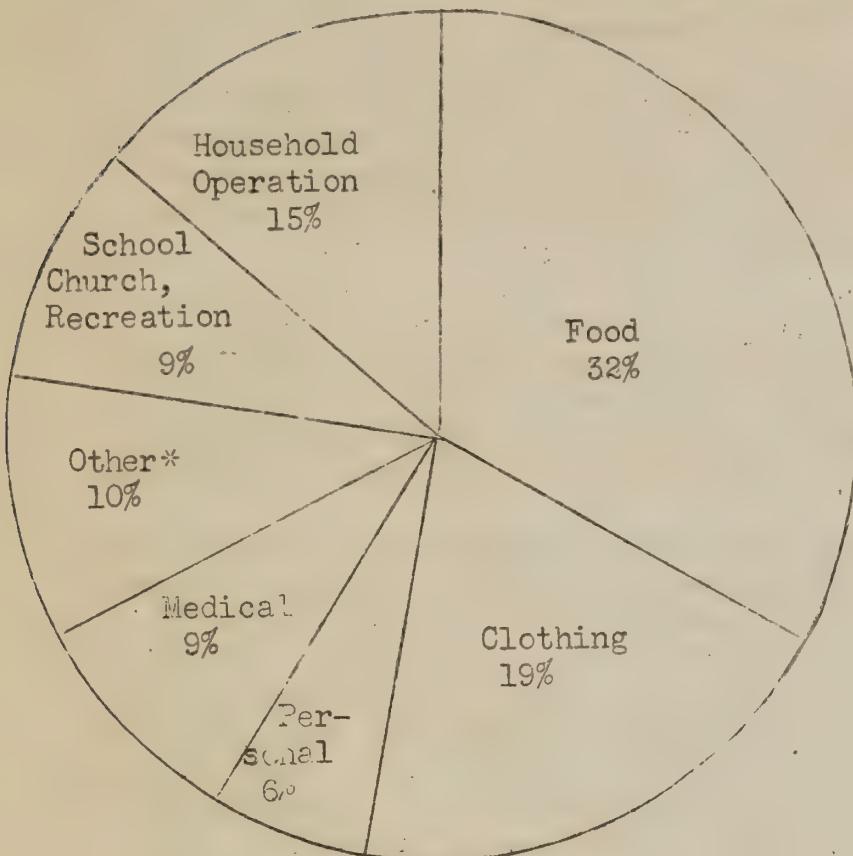
1/ Small Families: Those having less than five members.

Large Families: Those having five or more members.

2/ Total families 130; Small families 75; Large families 55.
Average size of all families 4.56; Small families 3.30; Large families 6.27.

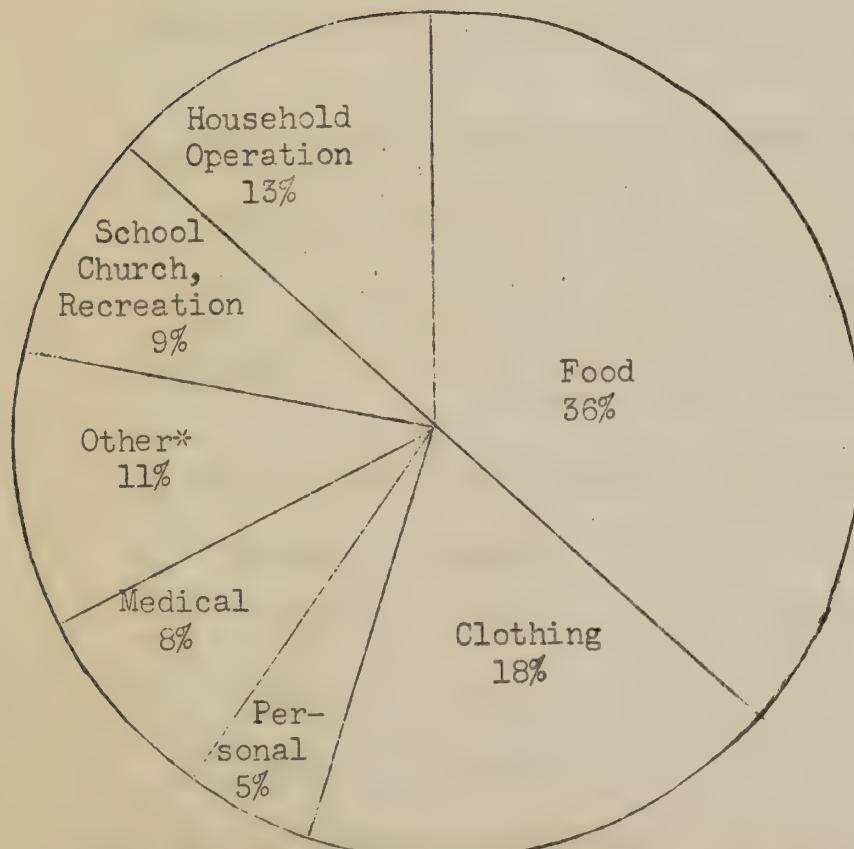


COTTON AREA
ANTICIPATED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURES FOR 130 FAMILIES



ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURES

Food	-----	\$142
Clothing	-----	82
Personal	-----	26
Medical	-----	38
Other*	-----	43
School, Church, Recreation		38
Household Operation	-----	67
Total		\$436



ACTUAL EXPENDITURES

Food	-----	\$179
Clothing	-----	90
Personal	-----	23
Medical	-----	40
Other*	-----	56
School, Church, Recreation		45
Household Operation	-----	64
Total		\$497

*Other includes Minor Housing, Minor Furnishings and Equipment, Life Insurance, and Other.

COTTON AREA
HOME PRODUCED FOODS
(Table 2 discussed)

72 families kept a record of their planned and actual production of food for use in the home. Only those records were used which seemed to be complete in each food stuff and for the whole year. The families' estimates are used, however it seems likely that they underestimated some of their production.

The values and prices given produced foods were those which were compiled from the figures sent in by the county home management supervisors. They were ascertained the latter part of 1941 and may be a little high for the entire 1941 year, but they are below the values and prices which should be used in figuring 1942-43 values and prices.

Families planned to produce more for home consumption than was actually accomplished in all but three items. These were cream, flour, and corn-meal. Perhaps with more encouragement, families in this area will provide a larger proportion of their flour and cereal needs. These home produced grain products are valuable in that they are whole grain foods. The greatest deficit was in gallons of milk, fat and lean meat, and vegetables - not counting tomatoes. In the case of tomatoes they lacked only 20 pounds producing the quantity planned. A definite effort should be made to see that milk consumption is improved as the average was only 54 gallons per person in a year's time. This is 36 gallons below the recommendation of the National Nutrition Committee. All but one of the 72 families reporting thought they would produce their own pork products, while only 52 did so. 53 planned to butcher a beef but only 24 accomplished it. The average family produced 752 pounds of vegetables, which is 277 pounds higher than was accomplished in this same area the previous year.

Their total production was \$88 less than was planned, while their expenditure for food was \$37 more than was planned. It looks as if families did without much of the food which they failed to produce rather than purchase it. They planned to produce almost 75 percent of their food needs and realized 65 percent. This is not a matter about which FSA workers should be discouraged however. This actual production is a marked improvement over 1940. That year families in this area produced only 61 percent of their needs.

Considering their production plus the purchased food, the average family had:

	<u>Planned</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Total value food consumed	\$562	\$511
Home Produced	420	332
Purchased	142	179

If they had purchased all of their food needs and had fared as well as they did, they would have spent \$674 per family for food alone. This is considering their production at retail value.

Table 2. Home Produced Foods Planned and Used. 70 Families Reporting. Cotton Area

		<u>Planned</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Whole Milk	gal	534	447
Cheese	lb	8	8
Putter	lb	120	91
Cream	gal	4	20
Lard, Fat Pork, Bacon	lb	155	106
Lean Pork	lb	310	195
Beef and Veal	lb	133	56
Fish, Game	lb	4	2
Poultry	lb	95	87
Eggs	doz	146	133
Dried Beans, Peas, Nuts	lb	54	38
Tomatoes	lb	246	226
Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables	lb	538	389
Other Vegetables	lb	570	363
Fruit	lb	192	150
Potatoes - Irish	lb	109	67
Potatoes - Sweet	lb	71	46
Flour	lb	24	37
Cereal	lb	8	4
Cornmeal	lb	18	31
Value at Farm Prices		\$420	\$332
Value at Retail Prices		\$623	\$495

COTTON AREA
FOOD PRESERVATION
(Table 3 discussed)

101 families in the Cotton Area reported their planned and actual food preservation. Methods used were canning, raw storage, drying, curing, brining and rendering. The greatest emphasis seems to have been placed on canning.

Studies of records of 1940 activities show an average of 314 quarts canned per family. 386 quarts in 1941 indicates a nice improvement in this means of preservation. There is also indication that drying and raw storage is becoming more generally practiced. However, it would be well to emphasize more generally these less expensive methods of food preservation.

In studying these records of preservation it is evident that the total quantity preserved is insufficient; also that families are failing to budget their preserved foods. They used 75 percent of their canned goods, 87 percent of the stored, and 82 percent of the dried fruits and vegetables before December 31. Considering that at that time the non-producing season had progressed only about one-third, this lack in quantity must have resulted in quite insufficient food supplies the first five months of 1942.

The ownership of pressure cookers is especially good. Only six of the 88 families who had complete household inventories do not own one.

The record of improvement of preservation activities should be a source of encouragement to FSA workers. However, more stress needs to be continued on having an adequate supply to provide balanced meals throughout the year.

Table 3. Summary of Preservation Activity. 101 Families Reporting. Cotton Area

		<u>Planned to Conserve</u>	<u>Conserved During Year</u>	<u>Above or Below Plan</u>	<u>On Hand End of Year</u>
Tomatoes	qt	53	31	- 22	11
Vegetables	qt	187	128	- 59	30
Fruit & Fruit Juice	qt	119	148	+ 29	34
Meat	qt	31	18	- 13	4
Kraut	qt	0	2	+ 2	0
Pickles	qt	4	36	+ 32	8
Jam & Jellies	qt	<u>3</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>+ 20</u>	<u>3</u>
Total Canned		397	386	- 11	90
Stored Vegetables	lb	11	55	+ 44	4
Stored Fruit	lb	0	15	+ 15	0
Dried Vegetables	lb	10	32	+ 22	3
Dried Fruit	lb	8	6	- 2	4
Cured Meat	lb	41	82	+ 42	11
Lard	lb	9	21	+ 12	1

88 of these record books had complete household inventories, and showed the possession of 82 pressure cookers. This made 93 percent ownership, with only six families not owning one. Number of jars on hand averaged 309 quart capacity.

COTTON AREA
SUMMARY

FOOD SUPPLY

For the total year's food supply families represented in this study purchased food costing \$39 per person and produced food valued at \$75 per person. This amounted to \$0.31 ^{1/}, for each person's daily food supply, which if carefully spent and evenly distributed throughout the non-producing as well as the producing seasons, might provide sufficient nourishment. However, because of the inadequacy of the preservation program it seems quite evident that in the late winter and spring supplies were not as well balanced as they should have been. Expenditures did not indicate that the difference was made up from purchased foods. Showing the abundance in some families and the poverty in others, there was a family of five who spent \$592 for food and produced food valued at \$424. Another family of twelve spent \$130, or \$11 per person. This latter family kept no record of production, but it should have amounted to about \$1226 if they obtained a food supply valued at \$0.31 per person each day.

CLOTHING

\$19 was the average amount spent for each person's clothing. Because of the rising prices since 1941 families will need to spend more or reduce the quality of their clothing in 1943. It seems likely that the quality would be quite low when purchased at \$19. Therefore, many will need to spend more. Much effort should be placed on prolonging the usefulness of each garment. This will require careful selection as to material and workmanship when purchasing ready-made garments. Families need to know how to make clothing so it will stand long and hard wear, good practices in laundering, storing when not in use, remodeling and renovation. By putting into effect these practices it might be possible for a person to be clad in a manner acceptable in his community and still keep expenditures low.

MEDICAL CARE

Of the 18 counties represented in this study 14 had group medical service in 1941. In those counties offering the service 34 families spent less for medical care than the service cost. Therefore, they did not belong. 75 families spent as much or more than the cost of the service. This is no proof that they were participants, however, one would judge that they were.

^{1/} If retail prices are given the produced food the total amount of purchased and produced food amounted to \$0.40 per individual per day.

SCHOOL, CHURCH, GIFTS, RECREATION AND READING MATERIAL

Families used \$45, which amounted to \$11 per person, for these items of expense. 21 of the 130 families spent \$10 or less while 44 spent \$50 or more. These families in the Cotton Area averaged a higher expenditure for these expenses than figures which were found to be a farm average in a Consumer Purchase Study published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1941 1/. If a family spends this \$45 wisely a great deal of satisfaction should be obtained.

MINOR FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

The average expenditure was \$26 per family. This should have been adequate for normal replacement of articles and also allow some for the purchase of new items. Seven families failed to plan any expenditures and 15 actually spent nothing.

MAJOR HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

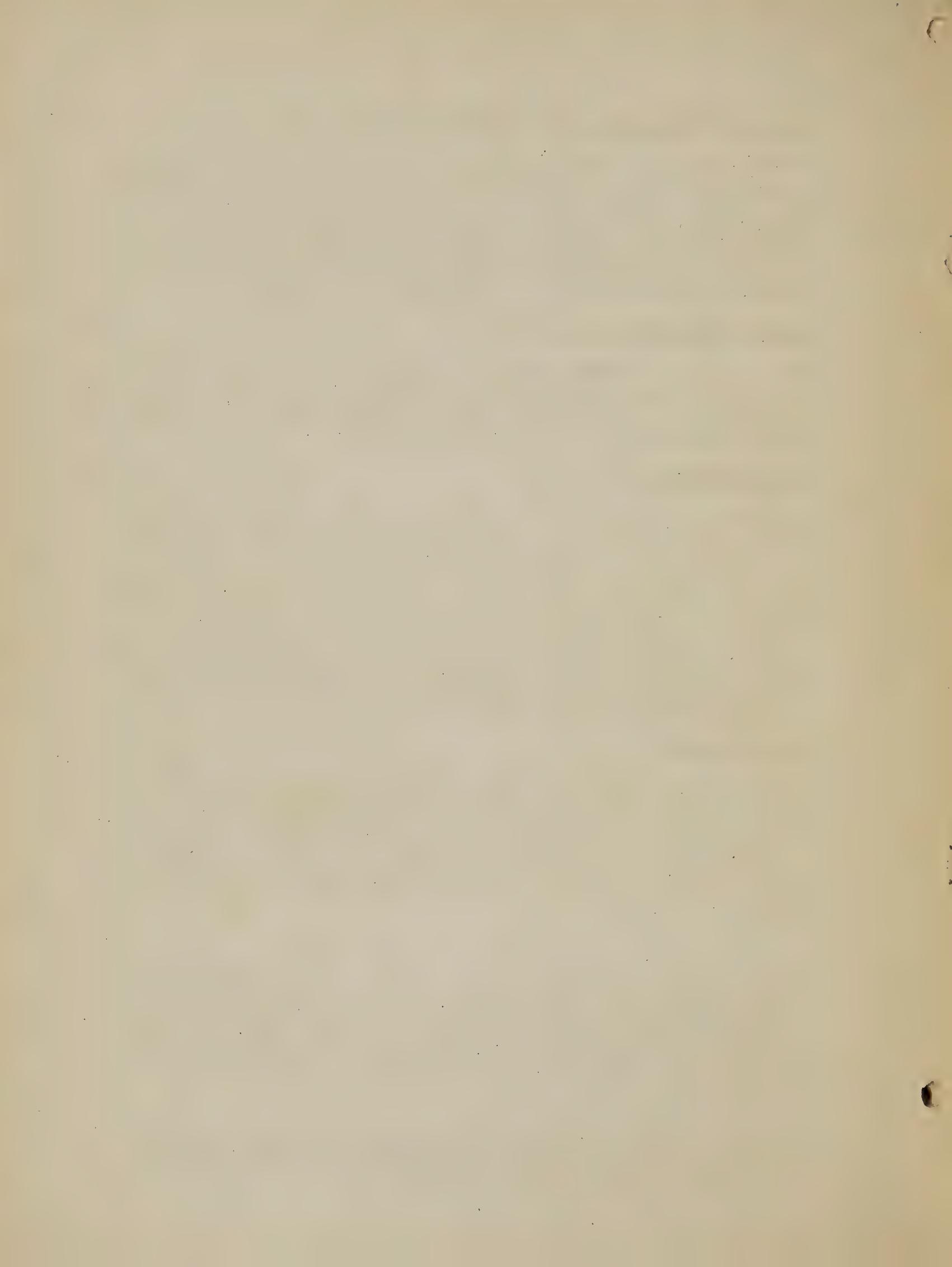
Inventories of household goods showed an average value of \$347 at the beginning of 1941 and \$457 at the end of the year. This is not only the value of their major furnishings, but also includes the value of food and fuel on hand. 30 families planned to spend something for major furnishings and 49 did so. The average planned expenditure was \$69, while the actual was \$103. 53 families reported no expenditure. The usefulness of all furnishings and equipment should be prolonged as much as possible by constant care and repair when needed. Replacement may be difficult or even impossible for the duration of the war.

MAJOR HOUSING

Only one family planned to spend money for major housing (\$10). Eight actually made improvements which totaled \$245. This expenditure ranged from \$5 to \$88. For the next few years it may be impossible for families to make many improvements which require strategic material. Therefore, they should be impressed with the importance of taking care of homes and equipment which they now own.

Comparing this study with a similar study made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics using the 1940 books, many improvements in farm family living are noted. However, many families are just now starting on the path to rehabilitation. They will need guidance for some time before a satisfactory standard can be reached.

1/ "Family Income and Expenditures", Miscellaneous Publication No. 465, U. S. Department of Agriculture.



1.9512

Am 12
Reserve

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
REGION XII



Analysis of Family Living Taken From
134 Record Books in the Range Area, 1941

<u>Counties</u>	
Catron, N.M.	Gaines, Texas
Chaves, N.M.	Glasscock, Texas
DeBaca, N.M.	Hudspeth, Texas
Dona Ana, N.M.	Irion, Texas
Eddy, N.M.	Jeff Davis, Texas
Grant, N.M.	Kimble, Texas
Hidalgo, N.M.	Loving, Texas
Lea, N.M.	Menard, Texas
Lincoln, N.M.	Midland, Texas
Luna, N.M.	Pecos, Texas
Otero, N.M.	Presidio, Texas
Sierra, N.M.	Reagan, Texas
Socorro, N.M.	Reeves, Texas
Andrews, Texas	Schleicher, Texas
Brewster, Texas	Sterling, Texas
Coke, Texas	Sutton, Texas
Concho, Texas	Terrell, Texas
Crane, Texas	Tom Green, Texas
Crockett, Texas	Upton, Texas
Culberson, Texas	Val Verde, Texas
Ector, Texas	Ward, Texas
Edwards, Texas	Winkler, Texas
El Paso, Texas	

Mrs. Esther B. Call
Regional Chief of Home Management
August, 1942

RANGE AREA
PLANNED AND ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY LIVING
(Table 1 discussed)

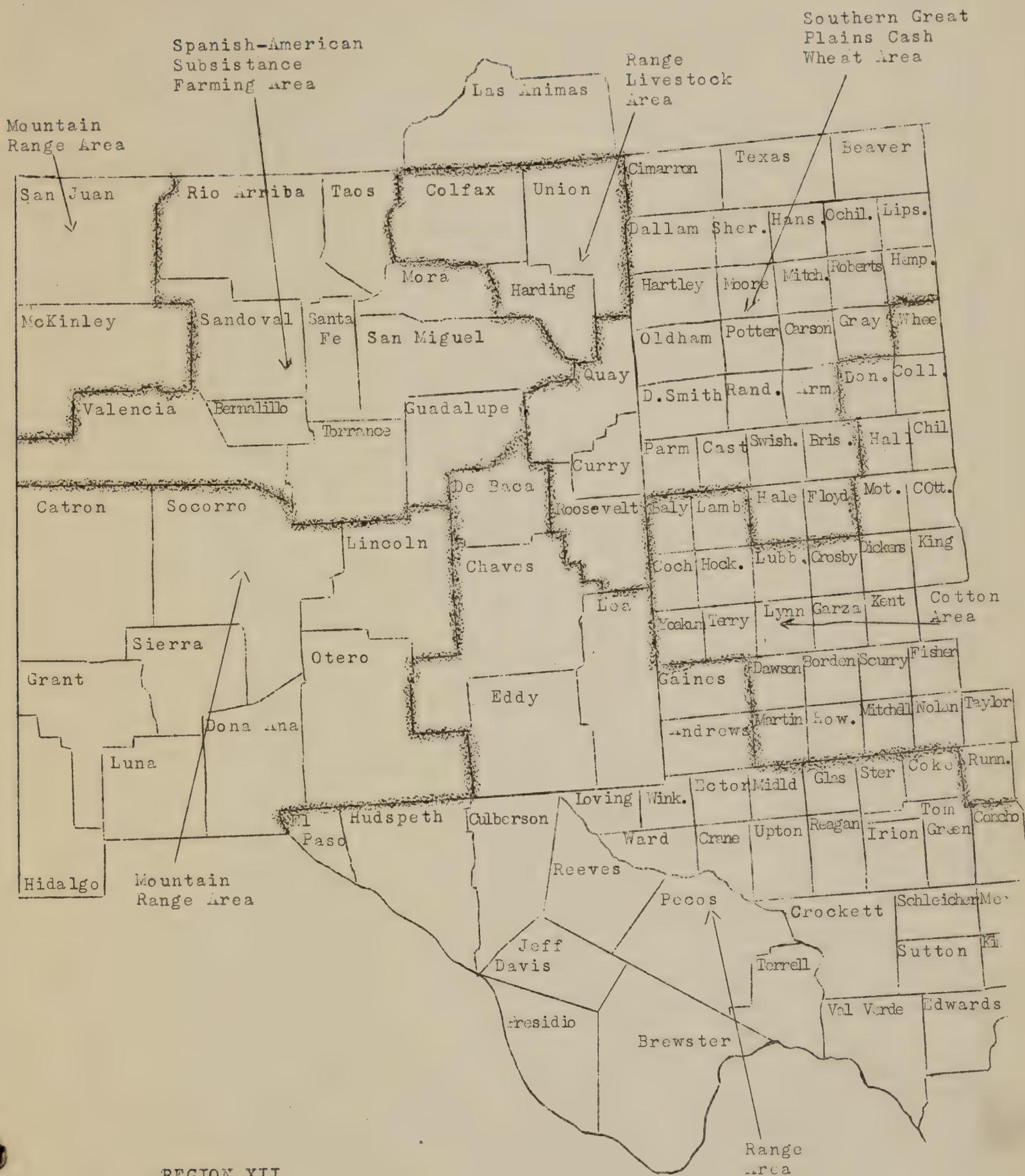
From the Range Area 134 record books were sent in which had an account of a year's cost of family living. To make this study more accurate the group was divided into small families (61) and large families (73). The average number of family members was 3.47 and 6.49 respectively. The total number of persons in the entire group was 686.

Considering the planned and actual expenditures, both groups thought they could manage on less than they found they actually needed. The large families spent \$84 more than was anticipated, which was mostly in food, clothing and medical care. The small families under-planned \$56, which was mostly food. Otherwise the average family stayed within their budgets remarkably well. Perhaps at the time their plans were made they were adequate but the rise in prices during 1941 made it necessary to spend more than was anticipated.

Even though the large families averaged almost twice as many members as the small group, they spent only seven percent more for family living. Considering the expenditures per individual, those in small families spent \$46 more than was used by a person in a large family. One must remember these are average figures. Some had an abundance for all expenses while many families had insufficient to meet their minimum food and health requirements. Two families who were included in this study spent only \$41 per person during the year.

Individuals had an average of:

	<u>Small Families</u>	<u>Large Families</u>	<u>All Families</u>
Food	\$44	\$33	\$36
Clothing	21	15	17
Personal	7	3	4
Medical	10	7	8
Education, Recreation, Church, Gifts	10	4	6
Household Operation, Furnishings, Life Insurance, Etc.	<u>28</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	\$120	\$74	\$88



REGION XII

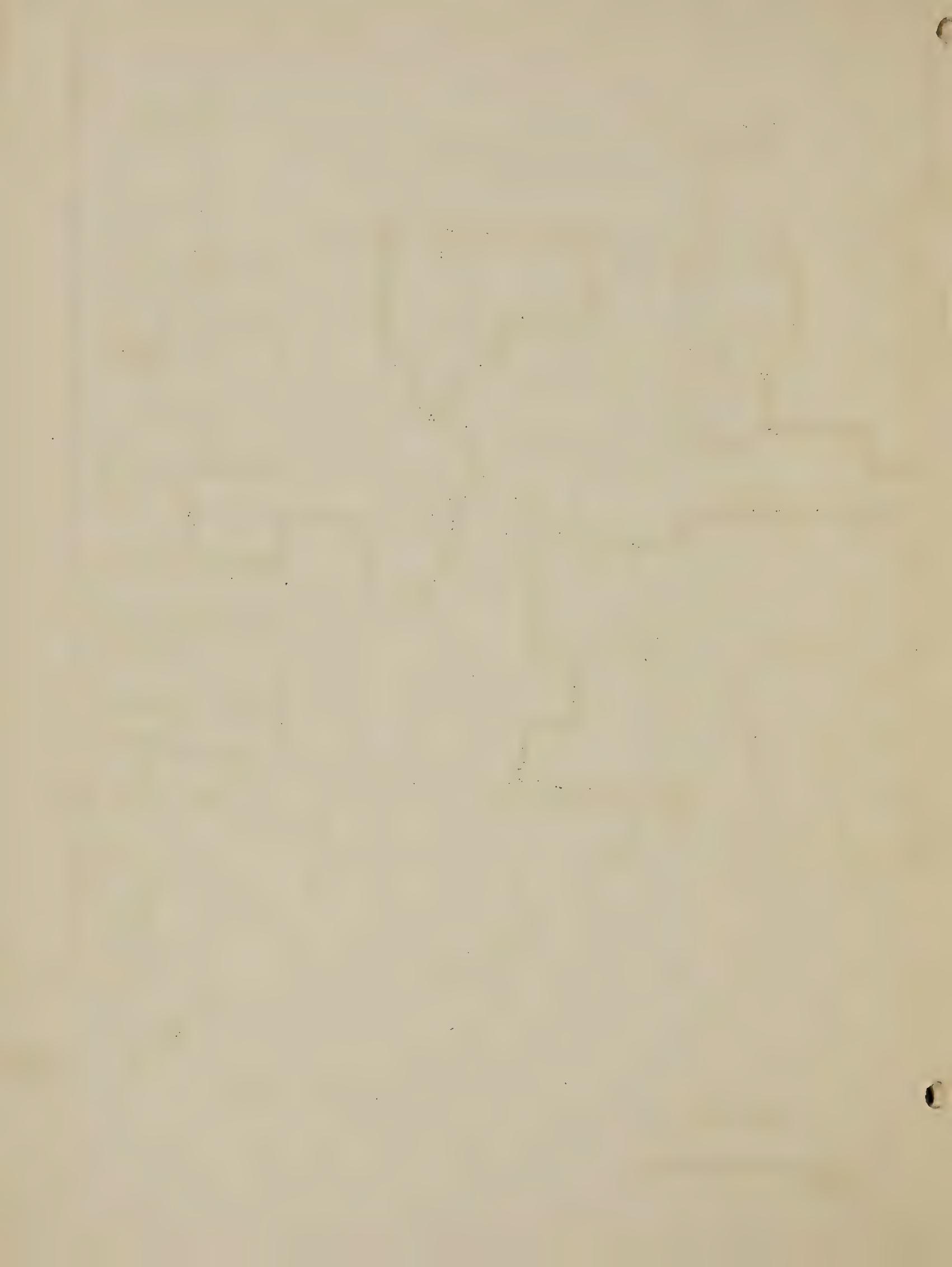
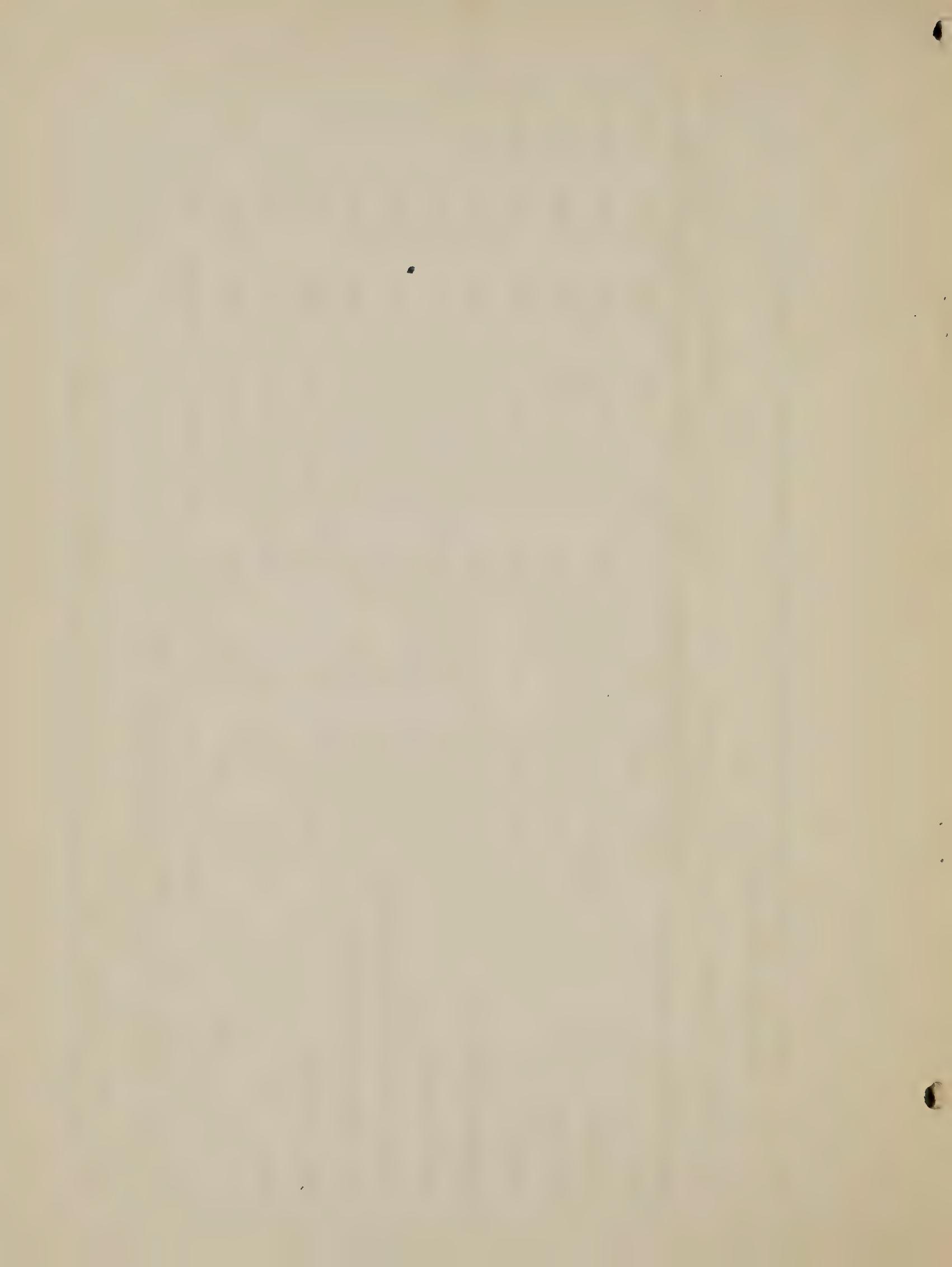


Table 1. Planned and Actual Expenditures for Items of Family Living, By Size of family,
Range Area, 1941. 1/

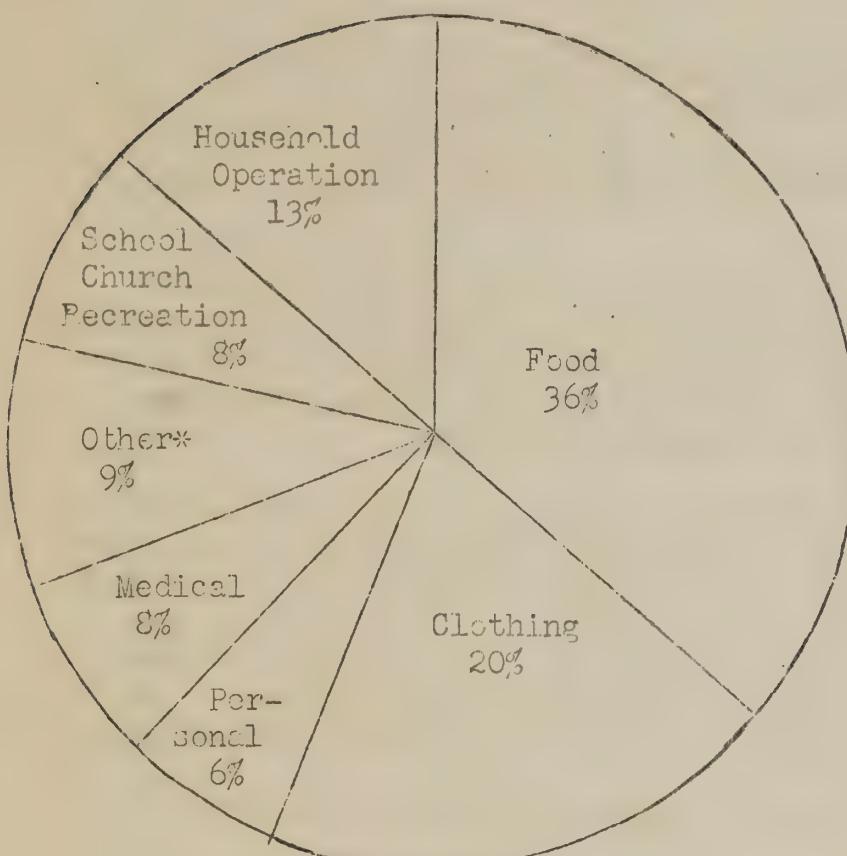
Item	Small Families 2/		Large Families 2/		All Families 2/	
	Planned	Actual	Difference	Planned	Actual	Difference
Food	\$119	\$153	+ 34	\$155	\$214	+ 59
Clothing	67	72	+ 5	85	99	+ 14
Personal	24	25	+ 1	22	20	- 2
Medical	29	35	+ 6	30	43	+ 13
Household Operation	57	59	+ 2	45	44	- 1
Minor Housing	6	6	0	8	2	- 6
Minor Furnishings & Equipment	13	18	+ 5	15	17	+ 2
School, Church, Recreation, Etc.	31	31	0	28	25	- 3
Life Insurance	15	13	- 2	6	6	0
Other	2	7	+ 5	3	11	+ 8
Total	\$363	\$419	+ 56	\$397	\$481	+ 84
					\$380	\$452
						+ 73

1/ Small families: Those having less than five members
Large Families: Those having five or more members.

2/ Total families 134; Small families 61; Large families 73.
Average size of all families 5.12; Small families 3.47; Large families 6.49.

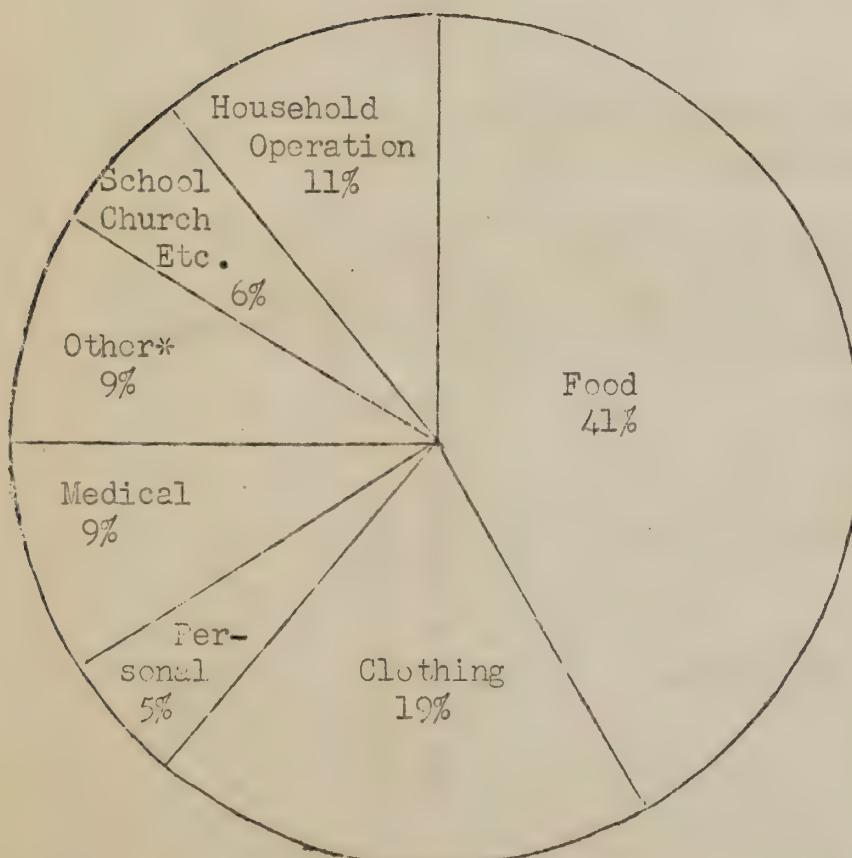


RANGE AREA
ANTICIPATED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURES OF 134 FAMILIES



ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURES

Food	\$138
Clothing	77
Personal	23
Medical	29
Other*	34
School, Church, Recreation	29
Household Operation	50
Total	\$380



ACTUAL EXPENDITURES

Food	\$186
Clothing	87
Personal	22
Medical	39
Other*	40
School, Church, Recreation	28
Household Operation	51
Total	\$453

*Other Includes Minor Housing, Minor Furnishings and Equipment, Life Insurance, and Other.

RANGE AREA
HOME PRODUCED FOODS
(Table 2 discussed)

A record of planned and actual production of food for home use was kept by 76 families. Only those records were used which appeared to be complete as to the yearly production. It does seem likely, however, that families were inclined to under-estimate the weight of some of their products.

The value and prices given home produced foods are those which were compiled from the figures sent in by county home management supervisors. They were ascertained the latter part of 1941, and therefore may be a little high for the entire year. However, they are below the values and prices which should be used in 1942-43 figuring.

The average family did a nice job of production, even though it was less than they had intended. The greatest deficits were in pork, beef, tomatoes, vegetables, fruit and potatoes. Their total production was \$106 less than was planned, while their expenditure for food was only \$48 more than was planned. Apparently they did not make up the food they failed to produce with that which was purchased. They planned to produce 75 percent of their food needs, but actually realized 64 percent.

Considering their production plus the purchased food, the average family had:

	<u>Planned</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Total Value Food Consumed	\$596	\$538
Home Produced	458	352
Purchased	138	186

If they had purchased that which they produced it would have cost them \$502, making a food supply including that which was purchased of \$681.

Their production per person compares favorably with the recommendations of the National Nutrition Committee in a number of items. In the following table a plus sign shows that the consumption is equal to or above the "Food We Need For Best Health", as shown on Form FSA-14B:

Milk	91 gal	+
Butter	18 lb	-
Fat Pork and Bacon	25 lb	-
Lean Pork, Beef, Lamb, Fish, Poultry	61 lb	-
Eggs	23 doz	+
Dried Beans	10 lb	+
Tomatoes	67 lb	*
Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables	99 lb	*
Other Vegetables	113 lb	*
Fruit	59 lb	*
Potatoes	20 lb	-

(*-Will not provide number of servings required in a year's time)

Table 2. Home Produced Foods Planned and Used. Range Area

		<u>Planned</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Whole milk	gal	532	500
Cheese	lb	29	17
Butter	lb	118	98
Cream	gal	9	19
Lard, Fat Pork, Bacon	lb	171	112
Lean Pork	lb	254	180
Beef and Veal	lb	139	50
Mutton, Lamb	lb	20	14
Fish, Game	lb	10	14
Poultry	lb	90	75
Eggs	doz	157	140
Dried Beans, Peas, Nuts	lb	76	56
Tomatoes	lb	454	367
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	lb	615	541
Other Vegetables	lb	824	619
Fruit	lb	366	324
Potatoes - Irish	lb	165	69
Potatoes - Sweet	lb	110	41
Flour	lb	30	14
Cereals	lb	10	0
Cornmeal	lb	62	71
Syrup	gal	4	6
Value at Farm Prices		\$458	\$352
Value at Retail Prices		\$688	\$502

RANGE AREA
FOOD PRESERVATION
(Table 3 discussed)

103 families reported their planned and actual food preservation. Food was preserved by canning, raw storage, drying, curing, and rendering. More emphasis has been placed on canning than any other methods of preservation. The ownership of pressure cookers is very good. Of 98 families reporting only three had none. Because of flash floods much of the stored food has been lost in the past. Therefore, canning is probably the most satisfactory means of preserving food in this area. However, the other methods should be practiced also where possible and practical.

They produced an average of 1160 pounds of vegetables per family, which is 80 percent of the anticipated quantity and is good. Of this 1160 pounds they used about 345 pounds for canning the 115 quarts. They stored 64 pounds and dried about 36 pounds, which indicates that they used about 715 pounds fresh from the garden.

Even though the production is very good it seems as if they need to increase it to provide a greater quantity of preserved food. They lacked only 50 quarts of canning the amount they planned, but by December 31 they had used 71 percent of it, leaving a deficient store for the late winter and spring. This was also true of food preserved by other methods. They had used all of their dried and stored fruit and 92 percent of their dried and stored vegetables. It is logical for them to use food preserved by storing and drying in the early part of the non-producing season as it is more subject to spoilage than is the canned food. However, as one glances down Column 4 on the table it is evident that the preservation program needs greater emphasis.

Because they started the new year without sufficient food on hand to last until production could be realized there must have been quite a drain on the food funds which they had budgeted for use in 1942.

These figures show a nice improvement over the same activities of previous years. This should encourage FSA workers. With the emphasis which is being placed on the Food For Freedom program, no doubt records of 1942 will show a far more efficient provision of food, both fresh and preserved.

Table 3. Summary of Preservation Activity. 103 Families reporting. Range Area

		Planned to Conserve	Conserved During Year	Above or Below Plan	On Hand End Of Year
Tomatoes	qt	91	58	- 33	18
Vegetables	qt	177	115	- 62	34
Fruit & Fruit Juice	qt	142	151	+ 9	47
Meat	qt	36	26	- 10	7
Kraut	qt	2	5	+ 3	0
Pickles	qt	4	29	+ 25	6
Jams & Jellies	qt	<u>7</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>+ 18</u>	<u>4</u>
Total Canned		459	409	- 50	116
Stored Vegetables	lb	1	64	+ 63	4
Stored Fruit	lb	1	44	+ 43	0
Dried Vegetables	lb	8	12	+ 4	2
Dried Fruit	lb	4	21	+ 17	0
Cured Meat	lb	8	87	+ 79	4
Lard	lb	3	24	+ 21	5

Household inventories in 98 of these record books showed 95 pressure cookers. This made 98 percent ownership, with only three families not owning one. Number of jars on hand averaged 366 quart capacity.

RANGE AREA
SUMMARY

FOOD SUPPLY

To provide the total year's food supply, families represented in this study purchased food costing \$36 per person and produced food valued at \$64. This amounted to \$0.27 ^{1/} for each person's daily supply. If food which can be purchased for this amount and produced at this value is carefully selected for its nutritive qualities and economy it is possible to receive adequate nutrition. This would also require an equal distribution throughout the year for producing and non-producing seasons. However, it was evident from the study of their preservation program that this distribution was not equal. One must bear in mind that these are average figures. Some families purchased and produced more than enough to meet their needs while others were far below.

CLOTHING

\$17 was the average amount spent for each person's clothing. Because of the rising prices one should not use this as a guide for an individual's needs. Even when clothing prices are low this amount would provide only a meager supply. When such a small quantity of money is available for clothing it is necessary to practice rigid clothing economy; that is, careful purchases both as to workmanship and material, methods of clothing construction which will stand long and hard wear, good practices in laundering, mending and renovation to prolong the use of each garment.

MEDICAL CARE

Of the 22 counties represented in this study, only four had group medical service in 1941. The \$8 spent per person might be used to prove that group medical care is more inexpensive than individual service.

SCHOOL, CHURCH, GIFTS, RECREATION AND READING MATERIAL

Families used \$28 for these expenses. Showing how uneven the expenditure was, 30 families spent less than \$10 and 22 families spent over \$50. This left 82 families who spent between these amounts. When so little money is used, care must be taken to see that it is wisely used to produce as much satisfaction as is possible.

^{1/} If retail prices are given the produced food the total amount of purchased and produced food would amount to \$0.35 per individual per day.

MINOR FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

The average amount spent for this was \$18, which might have been sufficient to replace worn out articles. There were 24 families who spent nothing.

MAJOR HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

Inventories showed that household goods had an average value of \$355 at the beginning of the year and \$401 at the end. This included the value of food and fuel on hand. All families increased their inventories except 20. Thirty-eight families included in this study had planned to spend an average of \$11 for this purpose. Fifty-five families actually spent an average of \$32.

MAJOR HOUSING

Eight of the 103 families reporting had planned to make major house improvements totaling an expenditure of \$269. Seventeen accomplished improvements totaling \$1073. For the duration of the war it will probably not be possible to make many major house additions. Therefore, families should be most diligent in caring for that which they now have.

This study indicates that improvements in the living standards are being accomplished by the families who are working with FSA in this area. It also shows that much more is to be done before poverty is relieved and a satisfactory standard of living is achieved.

